

AMERICAN WARSHIPS JOIN BRITISH NAVY FOR OPERATIONS IN EUROPEAN WATERS!

NO DECISION ON WAR EXPECTED IN PEKING TODAY

Parliament Will Meet But
Opposition Will Prevent
Quorum Being Present

SEEK COMPROMISE

Party Leaders To Meet In
Hope Of Arriving
At Settlement

TUCHUNS' THREAT

To Resign In Body Unless
Parliament Is Dissolved, Is
Chinese Press Report

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, May 18.—It is generally
predicted in political circles that no
quorum will be secured at tomor-
row's meeting of the Lower House.

The leaders of the opposition held
a meeting yesterday to discuss plans
concerning the War Bill and to take
measures to prevent the Parties sup-
porting the Government bringing up
the measure tomorrow by a change
in the Agenda.

Many Independents are still sup-
porting the Government. These
have issued a manifesto stating that
their leaders interviewed Mr. Tang
Hua-lung, the Speaker of the House,
who promised to use every effort to
arrange a compromise by calling a
meeting of party leaders and obtain-
ing their views concerning a solu-
tion of the crisis.

According to the Chinese papers,
the judicial authorities are actively
tracing the instigators of the riot
last week and have obtained from
Mr. Tang Hua-lung the names of the
so-called representatives who inter-
viewed him and the Minister of
the Interior. Five of these have
been arrested.

Tuchuns Reach Decision To Dissolve Parliament

(From the Chinese Press)
To dissolve Parliament was the
decision reached Thursday by the
Military Governors at Peking at a
meeting held at the residence of
General Nih Shih-chung. The reason
for this action was because of the
delay of the legislators in voting on
the war issue. The Tuchuns who are
unable to attend the Military Con-
ference have been notified of the
proposal.

Another meeting was held by the
Tuchuns at the home of Hsu Shu-
tsen in the evening. It was decided
to take up the matter with Premier
Tuan on Friday. In case the Presi-
dent disavows the plan, the Military
Governors will resign in a body.

For the second time, Premier
Tuan has officially asked the Lower
House to decide upon the foreign
policy. The measure has not been
listed on the program for Saturday.
It is feared that the bill will not be
passed even if it will be brought up.
The request reached the House
Thursday. The Speaker, Tang Hua-
lung, desire to withhold the matter
and to discuss it first with the lead-
ing political parties.

Reports are current that should
Parliament again ignore the request,
Tuan will do what Bismarck did in
the Austro-Prussian War, declare
war first and then force the Legis-
lature to pass the measure after
hostilities have actually begun.

GEN. TANAKA IN SHANGHAI

Lieutenant-General Tanaka, Second
Chief of the Japanese General Staff,
arrived in Shanghai at 7 o'clock
last night accompanied by his suite.
He has been in Mukden, Hankow
and Peking, coming on here after
a stop in Nanking. He expects to
be in Shanghai three days and will
then proceed to Hangchow, after
which will return to Hankow.

Charge of Imperialism In Aims of Allies Denied In Address to Commons

Restoration of Alsace-Lorraine and Poland Not to Be
Classed as Annexation, Says Lord Cecil

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 17.—In the House of
Commons, last night, replying to a
demand made by Mr. Phillip
Snowden, Socialist M. P. for Black-
burn, for a declaration by the British
Government that there should be no
annexations and no indemnities,
similar to the new declaration made
by Russia, Lord Robert Cecil said
that the Government had constantly
declared that "we had not entered
the war with a scheme of Imperialis-
tic aggrandisement. We had not
conquered the German Colonies in
order to rescue the natives, but as
part of our plans of war."

If there was any measure of suc-
cess in the war, he would regard
with horror the idea of handing back
the natives who had been freed
from Germany. Did the restoration
of Poland mean annexation? Like-
wise Alsace-Lorraine and the Italian
Provinces?

He deprecated any suggestion of
the abandonment of such desirable
achievements. Did the demand for
no indemnities mean no restoration
for Belgium, Serbia, Northern France,
and the destruction of peaceful ship-
ping?

Regarding the speech made by the
German Chancellor, he pointed out
that the same thing is happening
now as happened before. There was
a popular movement and a popular
demand in Germany for reform and
an appearance of yielding by the
Government. Then the Junkers pro-
tested offensively and the Govern-
ment surrendered.

The speech made by Lord Robert
Cecil is regarded both here and in
Allied countries as an important
pronouncement regarding British
war aims. The debate arose on a
motion by Mr. Phillip Snowden,
welcoming the repudiation by the
new Russian Government of "all pro-
posals for imperialistic conquest and
aggrandisement" and calling for a
similar declaration by the British
Government. Mr. Snowden contended
that the Allied Note of January
was "imperialism and conquest,
naked and unashamed."

Annexation Taken Up
Lord Robert Cecil, replying, said
that much had been heard of the
phrase: "No annexations," which
he proceeded to examine point by
point. He took, in the first place,

the case of Arabia. No human
being, he declared, would suggest
that they should use their influence
to place Arabia again under Turkish
domination.

Again, even the most imperialistic
annexation of Armenia would bene-
fit people who had suffered such
crimes as the Turks had perpetrated
there. The same argument held
good of Syria and Palestine.

Lord Robert Cecil turned next to
the German Colonies in Africa.
"We did not, of course," he said,
"attack those Colonies in order to
rescue the natives from misgovern-
ment, but, having rescued them,
were we to hand them back?" The
House warmly cheered when he
declared that he should regard with
horror the idea of returning the
natives to a Government which had
perpetrated such cruelties.

Then, what about Poland? Were
they not all agreed that it was desir-
able to establish an independent
Poland? And what about Alsace-
Lorraine? Surely it was not suggest-
ed that Germany, having taken
these two Provinces from France,
should not restore these Provinces.

Then there was Italy. Irrelevant.
Were the Government to commit
themselves to the proposition that
they would not restore to Italy
provinces populated by Italians?

The speaker here turned for a
moment to another phrase: "No
peace with the Hohenzollerns." He
agreed that there was a great deal
in it and that it was very attractive
to the ordinary British mind, but
he thought it too attractive to be
quite prudent as a definition of
national policy.

The cry of "No indemnity" had
also been heard. Should there be
no indemnity to Belgium? Then what
about Serbia and the Northern Pro-
vinces of France?

"Were we," continued Lord Robert
Cecil, speaking with rising emotion,
"to rule out definitely all reparation
for the destruction of peaceful mer-
chantmen by submarines?" He de-
clared emphatically that he was not
prepared to do that.

Asquith Upholds Cecil
Mr. Asquith followed with an im-
pressive speech.

In the first place, he explained that
the phrase: "No annexation,"
(Continued on Page 2)

American Naval Recruits on Their Way to Join Up



Some additions to Uncle Sam's naval forces leaving the Great Lakes Naval Training Station at North Chicago after finishing their training, for "somewhere in the East," where they will be assigned to ships.

GERMANS ATTACK IN VAIN TO REGAIN LOST GROUND

Furious Attempts To Win Back
Positions In Hindenburg Line
Cost Huge Losses

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 17.—Field Marshal
Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday
evening: After a heavy bombardment
on both banks of the Scarpe, the
enemy launched a powerful counter-
attack, early this morning, between
Gavrelle and the river. The Germans
pressed forward under a destructive
fire from our artillery and machine-
guns.

The enemy, in a short period, by
weight of numbers, forced us back
from our forward positions. Our im-
mediate counter-attack regained all
the ground, inflicting exceptionally
heavy losses on the enemy, a number
of whom were taken prisoners.

We made progress in the Hinden-
burg Line, north-eastward of Bal-
leucourt. We repulsed a raid south-
eastward of Ypres.

Sir Douglas Haig reports: During
the night, there was further fighting
at Bullecourt. We made progress
through the village and reached its
western edge.

GERMANS MOVED DOWN

Reuter's correspondent at British
headquarters wired yesterday: Proceed-
ed by very heavy cannonading, the
enemy, fulfilling our anticipations,
fiercely counter-attacked in great
strength against Roeux. Grey waves
of picked troops swept over from
Piouvain towards our positions and
were met with a whirlwind fire from
our artillery, machine-guns and rifles.

Although the enemy were mowed
down like ripe corn, some reached the
chemical-works and fought hand-to-
hand, but our counter-attack promptly
restored the position. We inflicted
terrible punishment on the enemy.
The struggle continues.

The latest reports from Bullecourt
are very satisfactory. We have com-
pletely regained the positions tempo-
rarily lost in yesterday's four
counter-attacks, in the course of which
the Germans suffered casualties
running into four figures.

French Withstand Attacks
Paris, May 17.—The official com-
munique issued yesterday evening re-
ported: During the daytime, the Ger-
mans continued their attacks north
and north-west of Laffaux Mill, as
far as the Soissons to Laon railway,
but were sanguinarily defeated, despite
the strength of their effectives and
the violence of their attacks. We
made brilliant counter-attacks at
some points, where the line was
momentarily bent, recovering the
whole of the lost ground.

The enemy lost heavily in attempt-
ing to arrest our progress by fresh
attacks, which were shattered by our
certain and machine-gun fire. We
took a hundred unarmoured prisoners
and numerous German wounded were
captured.

Three German aeroplanes were felled
on the 15th.
The communique this afternoon re-
ported: Fresh attempts made by the

Berlin Disappointed At Hollweg's Failure To Outline War Aims

Confession Of Defeat Is News-
paper's Description Of Chan-
cellor's Speech In Reichstag

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 18.—General dis-
appointment is felt in Germany con-
cerning the speech made by the Im-
perial Chancellor in the Reichstag,
which is described by the News van
den Dag as a confession of defeat.
The subsequent debate in the
Reichstag showed that Dr. von Beth-
mann-Hollweg did not satisfy either
the right or the left wing of the
Imperial Parliament.

Dr. Spahn declared that the Center
Parties agreed that a discussion of
war aims was not desirable at present.
Conservative speakers regarded as a
threat Herr Scheidemann's declaration
that there would be a revolution in
Germany if Germany did not renounce
the idea of annexations while her
enemies renounced them.

Dr. Ledebour announced that the
Independent Socialists would propose
that the Constitution Committee should
prepare for a German Republic.

Another Firm Enters Fight Of Publishers

Another factor has entered into the
book publishers' fight over the issue of
copyright "pirating." This is the
Commercial Press. Through an am-
biguous statement yesterday in con-
nection with an advertisement of the
Commercial Press, it was made to
appear that this company was the one
which was photographing the pages of
the new Webster International dictionary.

As a matter of fact, it is the Chung
Hwa Press that is doing so. The
Commercial Press is issuing the
genuine edition of the dictionary, by
arrangement with G. and C. Merriam,
the American publishers, at the price
of \$15.

Edward Evans and Sons are the
other firm combatting the attempt to
take advantage of the American
publishers' copyrights.

Queensland's Upper House Will Remain

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Brisbane, May 17.—The Referendum
has resulted in the defeat of the pro-
posal to abolish the Upper House in
Queensland.

enemy to re-take the ground we had
gained in the region of Laffaux Mill
failed and the struggle, which was
very lively at certain points, turned
everywhere to our advantage. Heavy
losses were inflicted on the enemy
and we took more prisoners.

Our batteries inflicted heavy losses
on three German assaulting detach-
ments which made several fruitless
attempts to reach our lines at
Royer Farm, in the Epine-de-
Chevigny sector, north-west of
Braye-en-Laonnais.

ITALIANS WIN HEIGHT, FIRST GOAL OF DRIVE

Istir Mountain, On Bank Of
Isonzo, Captured Despite
Strong Defense

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Udine, May 17.—The immediate
objective of the Italians, Istir
Mountain on the left bank of the
Isonzo, was attained with admirable
dash despite the extraordinarily
strong Austrian defenses, which the
Italian artillery entirely destroyed,
and the additional fact that a large
number of Austrian troops had been
brought to the spot from Galicia.

London, May 17.—An Austrian
official communique claims that the
Austrians have captured 2,000 pris-
oners in the Battle of the Isonzo.
It admits that the Italians have
gained ground on the left bank.

Germany Proposes Peace With Russia?

Tokio, May 18.—Germany has
proposed a separate peace to the
new Russian government, according
to a telegram received here from
New York today. There is no official
confirmation in Tokio.

Another report says that the Ger-
man Chancellor has stated in the
Reichstag that Germany may be
able to conclude a separate peace
with Russia without touching the ter-
ritorial question or indemnity but
no proposal has been made by Ger-
many to Russia as yet. Of these
rumors no official reports are received
and there are many who doubt their
authenticity.

23 BRITISH SHIPS SUNK DURING THE PAST WEEK

Italy Loses 4 Steamers And 7
Sailing Craft; Record Of
Sailings Maintained

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 16.—The Admiralty
announces: The number of merchant-
men arriving at ports of the United
Kingdom last week totalled 2,568
and the number sailing 2,552. The number
sunk during the same period, over
1,600 tons, was 18, and under 1,600
tons 5.

The number unsuccessfully attacked
was 19. Three fishing-vessels were
sunk.
Rome, May 16.—An official com-
munique issued by the Ministry of
Marine states that 580 merchantmen
arrived and 562 sailed from Italian
ports last week. Four steamers and
seven sailing vessels were sunk during
the same period.

The Weather

Rather fine weather, with variable
breezes. The maximum tempera-
ture recorded yesterday was 88.7 and
the minimum 55.2, the figures for the
corresponding day last year being
respectively 70.7 and 62.6.

FLOTILLA UNDER ADMIRAL SIMS ON ACTIVE WAR DUTY

U. S. Commander Keeping
In Daily Touch With
Allied Naval Staff

HAILED IN LONDON

Most Important Event In
History Of World, Is
Carson's Toast

RUSSIA GETS LOAN

French Commander Tele-
graphs Appeal for Ameri-
can Troops At Once

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 16.—The Admiralty
announces:—A flotilla of United
States destroyers has arrived to co-
operate with the British navy in the
prosecution of the war. Rear-Admiral
Sims, who is in command of the
American forces in Europe, is in daily
touch with the Chief of the Naval
Staff.

The services American vessels are
rendering to the Allied cause are of
very great value and are deeply ap-
preciated.

At the Navy League Luncheon,
today Sir Edward Carson, First Lord
of the Admiralty, toasting the United
States Navy, declared that the arrival
of an American flotilla here was one of
the most important events in the
history of the world, for it was a
recognition of the fact that the Old
and New Worlds mean to complete
and reserve the freedom of the seas
in the interests of civilization and
humanity against plunder and savagery.

He admitted that submarinism was
a real danger, but the navy, with the
assistance of the United States navy,
would counteract it. "We are going
to stick this business out," he con-
cluded.

Washington, May 17.—The United
States has made its first loan to
Russia of Gold \$100,000,000, "as
additional evidence of the strong
friendship existing between the
American and the Russian peoples."

New York, May 17.—The New York
Times publishes a message from
General Petain, urging that American
volunteers should be sent to France
within three months, for training, to
be used later as skeleton organizations
for the arriving American armies.
He concludes: "It is of paramount
importance that an American General
Commissioner shall be immediately
appointed to come to France."

VENIZELIST CONTINGENT GAINS ANOTHER VICTORY

Captures Two Works And Re-
pels Counter-Attacks; British
Also Advance Line

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, May 15.—An official despatch
from Macedonia reports:—The Veni-
zelist forces, in conjunction with French
troops, in the region of Ljunnia,
successfully captured two works north
of Haddibarmah, taking prisoners.
Counter-attacks made by the enemy
here and on Skradilegen and Dobro-
poldji completely failed.

London, May 16.—A British official
despatch from Salonica reports:—We
advanced our line south-westward of
Kranstall, on a front of five thousand
yards, to a depth of five hundred yards
and consolidated our positions. We
have captured the village of Kijupri, on
the Struma front, taking prisoners.

We have captured the advanced
trenches of the enemy south-westward
of Ernekoi, on a length of three
thousand yards, taking seventy pris-
oners. Our casualties were slight.

BOTH SIDES SHIFTING BLAME IN SZECHUEN

Opponents In Recent Fighting
Trying to Dodge Responsibility
Before Central Government

EVIDENCE AGAINST YUNNAN

Liu Cheng-ho Held By Many
To Be Guilty Of Start-
ing Fighting

Special Correspondence of the China Press

Chengtu, May 18.—The outbreak of hostilities a fortnight ago between the Yunnanese and Szechuenese soldiers in our provincial army has developed into a wordy war as to who is to blame for the starting of it. Both Lo Pei-kin, the ex-Military Governor who as a Yunnanese commanded the former and Liu Cheng-ho who as a Szechuenese led the latter realise now that they are on their defence to the Central Government (1) for the breaking of the peace of the Province and (2) for the loss of life and destruction of public and private property caused thereby.

Lo Pei-kin pleads (1) that Liu Cheng-ho and the Szechuenese generals were insubordinate; (2) he had sanction to disband part of the local army and was only obeying orders from Peking; and (3) if resistance was shown it was his duty to overcome it.

Liu Cheng-ho and with him all his officers in conjunction with all Szechuenese (1) self-defence (2) the moral right to resist Lo Pei-kin because (a) he has appropriated immense sums of public money (b) because last year he flooded the province with Yunnan opium and (c) because he and his party were planning the subjugation of the West in order to be semi-independent of Peking.

It is always difficult for a foreigner to find his way through the welter of native politics but in this case the Szechuenese have certainly much to be said on their side. Your correspondent knows that the Yunnanese officers did bring north last year an enormous stock of opium. It was near the end of 1916 before it was sold out. For this Lo Pei-kin was responsible, for he must have known about it.

Corruption Is Probable

Re the appropriation of public money—it has been misused somehow for it is frankly admitted the Szechuenese troops are due \$200,000 to \$400,000 in their pay. Szechuen being one of the wealthiest provinces the inference is obvious that its funds have gone somewhere. Lo Pei-kin until recently was both and Civil Governor and he is able.

There is a here is unanimous that among the aggressors (first. No one complained disbanding of the fourth. All indeed were glad to go. But when Lo Pei-kin is hand that he meant to be balance of power between Yunnan and Szechuen the army it was at once there was something behind the movement.

Lo Pei-kin has got into disgrace when the Consuls were peace terms, his men before the truce was up. He was bad, very bad, and all so because the Yunnanese were profuse, ostentatiously in their courtesy to the Szechuenese. But (1) the Szechuenese thing to lose and nothing the negotiations; (2) they used beyond measure at the se peridy and (3) the fore-re supposed to be partisan. ng-ho under these circum-could not control some of o were on his side. Part of anded fourth division had by rejoined and were fighting to.

the question has been raised the Yunnanese in another t the city did not begin firing iszechuenese while the truce and so start the general fusillade.

Fires Laid To Yunnanese

Another debated point is, who burned the Mohammedan quarters in front of the Imperial city. Only one

foreigner asserts that the Szechuenese did it and he is a Japanese. But he certainly is mistaken. For the other foreigners who saw the burning explain that Yunnanese soldiers broke the tiles, pumped kerosene on the roofs and threw straw and mattresses on them. After they were lit they fired on all who attempted to extinguish the flames. Again, the Szechuenese were not there. They gave over that part to the Kweichow troops to hold. The Yunnanese then came out, drove them off and did the burning. So from the missionaries who saw it and from the fact that then the Szechuenese were not there it follows that the culprits were the soldiers of Lo Pei-kin.

Here, it is estimated, 500 houses were destroyed and many lives lost.

Han-fung-loh, a Yunnanese officer, told the British Consul emphatically that if the local troops took the Imperial City the Yunnanese would burn the north-eastern part of Chengtu. No better commentary could be found on the Yunnanese spirit and methods than this. And it is largely due to the humanitarian exertions of Mr. W. M. Hewlett that no burning was done here. He deserves great thanks from all for his efforts to save suffering to the people.

On the East Wall your correspondent counted twenty-six places where the Yunnanese soldiery butchered the Chengtu civilians. Estimates differ as to how many were killed. One man buried 80. The total is calculated at between 100 and 200.

The Red Cross say that besides there were over one thousand casualties among the people.

Yunnanese soldiery burned Liu Cheng-ho's own house. In the north-east corner your correspondent has ample proof that they looted many houses and shops. One of them was only a few yards from his own door.

After Lo Pei-kin left the city his men, here, delayed to rob. The exasperated Szechuenese crawled up on them and peppered the stragglers out of the city. One of the soldiers killed had over \$100 on his person.

If any doubt be left of Yunnanese aggressive intentions it will surely be dispelled by this which a missionary related to me recently. Several weeks ago, when it was doubtful whether Peking would allow Lo Pei-kin to stay longer in Chengtu, a Chinese approached him and explained that as trouble was sure to come some day the Yunnanese wanted to hold Szechuen for the South. So it was necessary for Lo Pei-kin to remain here. He asked this missionary if the foreigners would not help by sending telegrams to Peking saying it was necessary for Lo Pei-kin to remain in Chengtu to preserve quiet, etc. The missionary replied that preachers were careful not to take sides in politics; they were here for the moral uplift of all and had friends among every party; it would be unwise to do as he asked. Comparing the statement of this Chinese with the late outbreak in the city, one cannot but suspect Lo Pei-kin's action was in correspondence with this preconceived plan.

Lo's Army Leaves

As I write, Lo and his army have gone East to Kienchow. He and Liu are requested to go to Peking. Liu cannot go until some one is found to fill his post. Peking asked Liu Yung-fung, a Szechuenese, to take it, but he dare not as he fought against the local troops. It falls to Tai Kan to find a solution of the problem.

Tai Kan is acting Military Governor. Lo Pei-kin for long tried to hinder his coming. At last he has come out top-dog. What he will be able to do remains to be seen.

We hear Wang Jen-wei and Chang Hsi left on April 25 for Chengtu to inquire and report. Wang was our old Treasurer at the time of the Revolution and the foster-father of the Railway-League agitation in 1911.

The Szechuenese troops in Eastern Szechuen are moving on Tzechow to cut off Lo Pei-kin's retreat. Some say they will fight him if he tries to go that way; others say no. Anyhow, the immediate future is uncertain. We foreigners feel annoyed that just when everything was peaceful and an era of prosperity setting in for Szechuen that there should be this clash of party interest. For such it truly is; it has a wider outlook than a quarrel between the two opposing Generals; it concerns all China as well.

From the earliest times Szechuen has been the key of the Empire. Again and again she has pulled down or founded dynasties. It was this thought that made Yuan Shih-kai then an army of northern soldiers here before he made known his intention to become Emperor, even as it was the news of Szechuen's desertion to the Republican side that finally killed him. The Yunnanese and behind them the Kuomintang, want to keep Szechuen to give them the pull. We wait now to see what the Central Government will do.

GEN. SMUTS' ADDRESS GIVEN HIGH PRAISE

Daily Telegraph Calls It One Of
Most Statesmanlike Of
The War

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 17.—The Daily Telegraph, in an editorial headed: "An Historic Speech," says that the speech made by General Smuts last night was one of the finest and most statesmanlike utterances that the war has produced. "If the British nation did not realise fully before, it assuredly will understand now what a noble ornament and strong pillar of the Empire it possesses in the soldier-statesman who represented the Union of South Africa at the Imperial War Conference."

"Hitherto, we thought of him principally as a brilliant soldier, but the future may well reveal that his political services are even more valuable still. This is always a rare and sometimes dangerous combination of genius, but we know from General Smuts' speeches where his dearest hopes are centered: that he hates war and that his ambitions are set upon serving his fellow-countrymen in South Africa and the Empire to which he is proud to belong."

"If we interpret General Smuts' speech rightly, we detect in it a note of friendly and earnest caution to those who think the time is ripe for forming a new Constitution of the Empire, with a new Imperial Parliament, new Imperial Treasury and new Imperial taxes. The idea is noble, imposing and logical, but it is, none the less, full of perils and quicksands and, above all, open to the fatal objection that it does not seem to be desired by responsible spokesmen of the Dominions."

"It may be taken, therefore, as certain that the Special War Conference which will be called at the end of the war to consider the general problem of the reconstruction of the Empire will not favor the idea of a unified Parliament of the Empire. Reconstruction will proceed on lines less sensational, but far more consonant with British traditions of gradual evolution. Indeed, it has already begun during the last few weeks, in the admission to the Imperial Cabinet of the statesmen of the Dominions and representatives of India."

The Daily Telegraph concludes by expressing the hope that General Smuts' outspoken and resonant tribute to the Crown will sharply recall to their senses those who talk glibly and lightly of what they call the Republican sentiment in this country. "The British Empire is indeed fortunate when a soldier who, fifteen years ago, was its sturdy and dangerous opponent delivers within the walls of the British Parliament an address cordial in friendship and instinct, as are few utterances of our time, with political wisdom and understanding."

Brig. Van de Venter Succeeds Gen. Hoskins

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 16.—Brigadier Van de Venter has succeeded General Hoskins in command of the British forces in East Africa, with the temporary rank of Lieutenant-General.

JAPANESE BANK LOAN

Canton, May 18.—A loan agreement for \$5,000,000 has been arranged between the Bank of Taiwan and the Canton Branch of the Bank of China. The loan is declared purely commercial and nonpolitical and the security is debentures of the bank.

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Charge of Imperialism In Allies Arms Denied

(Continued from Page 1)

appearing in some of the Russian declarations, had, perhaps through an imperfection of the international vocabulary, been imperfectly apprehended. He did not believe that it was used in any different sense by responsible Russian leaders and rulers than in the sense to which Britain would be prepared to subscribe. There were, however, four different senses in which the word "annexation" might properly be employed.

Firstly, there might be annexation—and there would be annexation if this war was to result in a durable and honorable peace—which consisted in the emancipation of an enthralled and oppressed population from the despotism under which they had hitherto labored. That was not only legitimate, but the purpose for which they drew the sword in this war would either not be accomplished or would be accomplished inadequately, unless annexations in that sense of emancipation were thoroughly carried out by the Allies. He was perfectly sure that the members of the New Russian Executive would not protest against annexation needed for that purpose.

Secondly, there was the case of the union of artificially separated nationalities. Take the case of the Trentino. Annexation in that case was required

to satisfy the dictates of the conscience of the civilized world.

Thirdly, annexation might be needed for the transference of sovereignty or territory for the purpose of retaining strategic positions which were shown to be necessary, not for aggrandisement, but for self-protection and defence against future attack.

Then there was the fourth case, namely, annexation meaning conquest for the sake of expansion of territory and of political and economic aggrandisement. He believed that there was no man in that House or in this country and he was certain no Power among the Allies, prepared either to practice or justify annexation in that sense.

When the ground was thus explored and the ambiguities removed, was there really any practical difference between them and their friends of the democracy of Russia regarding the general lines on which peace should be considered? He did not believe there was.

TUAN AGREES TO RESIGN?

Peking, May 18.—Minister of Education Pan Yuen-lin asked Premier Tuan Chi-jui to resign for the time being and have Hsu Shih-chang as his successor, according to a Chinese press report. Mr. Tuan agreed and sent Fan together with Wu Che-sung immediately to Tientsin to discuss the plan with Hsu, who declared himself, upon seeing the deputies, to be willing to organize a provisional cabinet under certain conditions, which the President and the Premier were requested to recognise before the organization. However, the President still favors Wang Shih-tsen, chief of the General Staff, for the post.

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RHINE AS GREAT CANAL GERMANY'S NEW PLAN

But This Is Only Part of Extensive Waterways System After The War

CHIEF RIVERS TO BE JOINED

Experience of Last Two Years Has Emphasised Necessity For The Improvement

Washington, April 7.—An extensive waterways project is in contemplation by the German Government, to be promulgated at the close of the war. For many years Germany has had under consideration various plans for connecting her chief rivers by canals and the present war has served to emphasize the desirability of such a system.

"One of the most important matters to be undertaken after the close of the war is the linking of the chief rivers of Germany by a network of navigable canals," says a recent report from Consul General Leo Allen Bergholz, at Dresden. "No other country in Europe commands such natural navigable waterways, penetrating so far inland. The present experience brings home in a striking manner to all classes the necessity for such a scheme, illustrating as it has the dependence of national life on shipping, and accentuating the importance of a system of efficient railway and inland transportation. Relieve Railroad Strain

"The Elbe-Trade Canal and the Gross-schiffahrt Berlin-Stettin have proved of immense importance in the transfer of goods from the North Sea to Lubeck and Stettin on the Baltic. Through the Elbe-Trade Canal, freight of imported timber, various raw materials, cellulose, etc., have been shipped to the Elbe, and thence to Saxony and Bohemia, while coal and other freight are brought down to Lubeck and Stettin. The importance of lengthening the Rhine-Weeser Canal, which ends at present at Hanover, and connecting it with the Elbe, has been frequently discussed, and such an extension would now be highly serviceable in bringing up supplies of provisions and fodder, as well as coal and other material from the Rhenish Westphalian mining district, thereby relieving the strain imposed upon the railroads.

"A canal connecting the Rhine-Weeser Canal with the River Elbe would also be of no small importance to Saxony, for two routes would be open, the northern one via Fallersleben and Oebisfelde, a distance of ninety miles, with an estimated cost of \$42,500,000, and a southern route via Brunswick, Wolfenbittel and Aschersleben, a distance of 107 miles, at a cost of \$24,000,000. The construction of a canal connecting the larger rivers of Germany with the Danube would be invaluable to the commercial interests of the country. The Ludwig Canal in Bavaria, joining the Main and Danube and built 1836-1845, is wholly inadequate to meet the present demands, canal and locks allowing freight boats of not more than 125 tons. A programme drawn up by the Bavarian Canal Company, with King Ludwig as patron, for widening the present canal provides for boats of 1,000 tons.

Austria Too Had A Plan

"A plan for connecting the Elbe, Oder and Danube by canals was seriously considered in Austria as long ago as 1901, but was not executed and was indefinitely postponed in 1912. The Oder is now navigable for freight boats of 500 tons as far up as Cosel and from there it is now proposed to build a canal over Oderberg-Prerau, joining the Danube near Vienna.

"Of the three schemes under con-

sideration for joining the Elbe and the Danube by canal, the most practical from a technical standpoint is that over Melnik-Prerau, in Bohemia, branching east from the latter to join the future Oder-Danube Canal at Prerau. A shorter route would be along the Moldau over Budweis near Linz, and the other alternative a branch from Budweis joining the Danube at Kronenburg. The last two propositions, however, are rendered impracticable by the difference of level to be overcome, and the number of locks that would have to be built.

"Over Budweis-Linz the difference of level is more than 1,965 feet; over Budweis-Kronenburg, 1,706 feet; but only 1,312 feet over Melnik-Prerau. Fifty locks would be necessary for the last mentioned route, and double the number by that over Linz to Vienna. This is an important consideration, as the time taken on a journey depends very much on the number of locks to be passed, through.

"For the larger districts of Austria and Hungary, Hamburg will retain its importance as a seaport. Since the foundation of the empire in 1871 the traffic on the Elbe has increased tenfold. Freight brought to Hamburg from the Elbe valley districts have increased as follows: In 1871 they amounted to 306,000 tons, with 3,100 vessels; in 1901 to 2,677,000 tons, with 11,800 vessels; and in 1913 to 4,650,000 tons, with 17,800 vessels.

Would Open New Markets

"Shipments up the river from Hamburg amounted, in 1871, to 557,000 tons carried in 5,000 vessels; in 1901, to 3,568,000 tons carried in 15,000 vessels; and, in 1913, to 5,782,000 tons carried in 21,000 vessels.

"These figures do not include the cargoes of Bohemian brown coal (which in 1913 reached a total of 3,114,000 tons, only a small quantity reaching Hamburg); the traffic between Magdeburg, Saxony, and Bohemia, or the steadily increasing traffic on the Elbe-Trade Canal at Lubeck.

"The low rates charged on the cargoes of raw materials have done much to increase the output of factories in the river district, and the lengthening of the waterway to the east would open up new possibilities for trading with markets still further afield.

"The waterways of the empire are classified as (a) open rivers, (b) rivers made navigable, (c) canals, and (d) navigable lakes. The total length of the navigable waterways of Germany is 8,570 miles."

A subsequent report on Germany's rivers and canals from Vice-Consul Harold B. Quarton, at Berlin, says: "Inland navigation has been the subject of various treaties between the German States since the time of the Congress of Vienna. At that congress treaties were made regulating navigation on the Elbe, the Main, the Mosel, the Neckar, and the Rhine. Many smaller treaties were made from time to time prior to the foundation of the Empire by the States of the North German Confederation and the South German Confederation. These dealt principally with questions of public law concerning crews, duties, health regulations, etc. Among the more important of these were a treaty of March 31, 1831, restricting navigation on the Rhine to persons enjoying citizenship in one of the riverain States, and a similar treaty for the Elbe in 1844.

"Although these treaties were in many respects obsolete and conflicting, the provisions were generally observed even after the founding of the Empire, until the passage of the law of July 15, 1895, finally amended on January 1, 1909, which cancelled conflicting regulations in the old treaties, and brought about uniformity in navigation laws. The fundamental idea of this law was the admission of a general freedom of private navigation, conditioned only by the payment to the States of the lawful tolls which are regulated to meet merely the cost of maintenance of river and canal navigation.

Naval Cadets Graduate Ahead Of Time



ANNAPOLIS GRADUATION. Owing to the war with Germany the U. S. naval authorities advanced the date of the graduation of Annapolis naval cadets by several months. The picture shows Secretary of the Navy Daniels handing a diploma to Ensign Clarence O. Ward, the most popular man in the United States Naval Academy. The graduation of the West Point cadets is also being rushed.

Neither health nor police regulations interfere unreasonably with freedom of navigation. The police power extends to protection of the waterways, and removal of hindrances which might obstruct navigation.

The Rhine as a Canal

"The Rhine is navigable in its whole length; the Mosel as far as Trier (Treves); the Main to Bamberg; the Neckar to Heilbronn; the Elbe as far as Dortmund; the Weser to Münden at the confluence of the Weser and the Fulda; the Elbe in its whole length; the Saale as far as Halle; the Havel to Berlin; the Oder in its whole length; and the Danube from Ulm to the sea.

"It is planned to canalise the Rhine from Strasbourg to Basel (seventy-nine miles). The Mosel is to be regulated so as to enable ore deposits in Lorraine and Luxembourg to be transported by water. The Neckar is being regulated and eventually may be canalised as far as Cannstadt (Stuttgart). The Weser, confluent, Werra, is to be canalised as far as Wernshausen and may be eventually connected by a canal from this point to the Main. The Elbe is being improved, and the Moldau, principal affluent in Bohemia, will be canalised as far as Prague. The Oder is being improved and with its confluent, the Warthe and the Netze, which are connected by the Bromberg Canal, will be carried through to the Vistula.

"Several important canal projects are in abeyance. The most important is the connecting of the Western canal and river system with the Eastern by the construction of a canal from the Elbe, near Magdeburg, to Hanover, where the canal from the west stops.

"In 1913, the last year of record, 56,657,000 tons of goods of all kinds were carried on rivers and waterways in internal commerce, of which 19,717,000 tons were exported and 23,233,000 tons were imported. The most important river ports are:

- "(1) Rhine territory: Strasbourg, Mannheim, Ludwigshafen, Gustavsberg, Coblenz, Cologne, Mulheim, Düsseldorf, Duisburg-Ruhrort, Wursberg and Frankfurt.
- "(2) Elbe: Dortmund, Munster.
- "(3) Weser: Minden and Bremen.
- "(4) Elbe: Dresden, Magdeburg, Halle and Hamburg.
- "(5) Mark of Brandenburg system (Havel): Berlin and
- "(6) Oder: Kosel, Breslau, Bromberg and Stettin."

'NO PRICE TOO HIGH' FOR THE U-BOAT WAR

German Manufacturers Say It Is Worth Drawing U. S. Into The Conflict

Amsterdam, April 9. (via London.)—Three questions in regard to America's entrance into the war have been put to leading German manufacturers by the Rheinische Westfälische Gazette of Essen, an important industrial organ. The paper asks: First, whether unrestricted submarine warfare has been bought too dearly at the price of war with America; second, what will be the economic consequences; third, is it possible to make Germany economically independent of America? Councillor Dr. Beukenberg of Dortmund answers the first question in the negative. He says:

"Our early reluctance to use our submarines was due to the most far-reaching deference to America, with whom we were on friendly terms, and, above all, enjoyed important commercial relations. America never attempted to help us in our distress, caused by England's starvation blockade. Our yielding to America's demands was not caused by fear of her military resources, but with a view to avoid difficulties in rebuilding our foreign trade after the war.

"President Wilson's biased judgment of the German peace proposals showed that America does not want German victory and prefers to aid British aims in the dismemberment of Germany and Austria-Hungary. We were thus compelled to resume unrestricted submarine warfare in order to force a victorious conclusion to the war. Considerations of the future developments of our trade must wait while danger exists of our losing the fruits of victory."

In regard to the second question, Dr. Beukenberg, after pointing out in detail that American exports to Germany were two and a half times bigger than German exports to America, says:

"After calling attention to the huge

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HINDENBURG CALLED A 'WOODEN JACKASS'

German Merchants Bitter Against Him For Causing War With America

London, April 7.—The Daily Express correspondent at The Hague writes: "America's decision has caused deep consternation in German commercial circles, especially in Hamburg and Bremen. In these circles where Herr Ballin is supreme, Gen. von Hindenburg, to whose decision the ruthless U-boat war is due, is generally called 'The Wooden Jackass.' 'The people are wondering now

whether he will compensate Hamburg and Bremen merchants and shippers for the millions they are going to lose by seizure of their ships in American ports.

"According to a traveller from Hamburg who arrived here today, when Herr Ballin, Director-General of the North-German Lloyd Steamship Company heard of Wilson's message, he immediately left for Berlin to impress on the German Admiralty the necessity of sinking no more American ships in order to avoid, if possible, seizure of German ships in American harbors.

"Herr Ballin also expresses publicly his most violent dissatisfaction that muddlers of the Admiralty and Foreign Office should have caused a step which he said would probably ruin his efforts of thirty years in the creation of a German mercantile marine."

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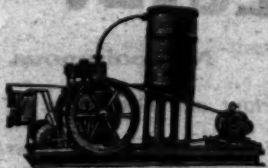
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SPORTS Latest News of Athletic World GOSSIP

OPENING GUNS TODAY
ON BASEBALL DIAMONDTwo Games On Schedule With
Shanghai Playing Navy
Team In First

Today's the day.
The local baseball season opens in earnest at 3 o'clock this afternoon with a double-barrelled attraction. The stands are up, the field is fast, the weather promised fine and four teams ready to prance out into position and give the crowd a lot of thrills in the twin-bill program.

The Shanghai players will go up against a picked team of performers from the gunboats Samar, Palos and Monagacy for the opening contest and according to the ante-bellum figures it should prove a pretty even game.

The aggregated stars of the Villalobos and Quiros will furnish the nautical talent for the second feature, taking on the Japanese college nine. The college boys have been putting in some hard ticks on the diamond and are touted as being in midseason form, but the sailors offset their lack of practice by possession of a veteran line-up and another tight tussle is to be expected when bats are crossed.

The Shanghai team goes into action behind their newly elected leader, Capt. Wilhoit, appointed by the executive committee of the club yesterday. The line-up, subject to eleventh-hour shifting, is expected to be:

Wilhoit (Capt.) 2nd.
Sokal, 1st.
Holliday, ss.
Morrison, 3rd.
Clapp, lf.
Woods, cf.
Reid, rf.
Neergaard, c.

Hadley or Tinkham will go in to do the twirling for the home team's first official brush with the naval boys. The call is out for Bristow, Henning, Swan, Banco, Bowman, Pennywit and Chapman to be in the outfit and cleared for action if the runners begin to get in too many hits or show signs of boarding. Bristow is supposed to be a lame hand, which gives him trouble in batting but the chief is relying on him in case of an emergency, to step in and rap the cover off the sphere.

The dry weather has put the grounds in shape for some fast ball and lively skirmishing in both gardens is on the cards.

The stands this year have been erected at the regulation distance from the diamond so there will be no restricting ground rules, as in the case of passed balls in previous seasons.

Tomorrow Shanghai will engage the Japanese college men for nine rounds beginning at 3.30 p.m.
3 o'clock is the hour today.

The Recreation grounds is the place.

Junior Golf Club Match

The results of the draw for the singles handicap, 1st round, of the Shanghai Junior Golf Club, which will be played today and tomorrow, are as follows:

G. Hall v. F. Walker.
F. George v. D. McAllister.
J. Brewer v. J. Anderson.
C. Larsen v. P. Ephgrave.
W. R. Kinipple v. B. Anderton.
A. Taylor v. A. Eek.
G. B. Stormes v. R. K. Hamilton.
G. Marshgreen v. G. Randall.
M. B. Anderson v. W. Davies.
F. Gates v. A. E. Hayward.
J. Burdette v. W. G. Brown.

The following have received byes in the 1st round:—A. Braid, T. Spring, W. S. Featherstonhaugh, J. Stewart and G. Sherman.

A Baseball 'Circus Stunt'



HY MYERS

Hy Myers, of the Brooklyn Dodgers, as he was caught by the camera performing a difficult athletic feat at the Dodgers' Spring training camp at Hot Springs, Ark. Grasping the bat in both hands, he jumps over it, both forward and backward, without releasing his hold.

ALWAYS FLY THE FLAG,
ADVICE TO YACHT CLUBMark Successful Season With
Donation Of \$300 To Sail-
ors' Dependents Fund

The Shanghai Yacht Club is in such a flourishing condition that there wasn't much to discuss at the annual meeting of members, held on board the Poam, yesterday, under the chairmanship of Commodore E. T. Byrne. There was a breeze of patriotism about and, on the suggestion of Mr. A. L. Anderson, it was agreed, as they had plenty of money in hand and did not propose to spend much on prizes whilst the war lasted, to donate \$300 out of their surplus to the Sailors' Widows and Orphans Fund. The Commodore said he would see if they could not arrange, out of the funds for the coming season, to give at least as much and, if possible, more.

The Commodore also drove it into members, as he does every year, but this time with special emphasis, to never go out on even the shortest cruise without first running up the ensign. They were entitled to fly the British colors, he said, and they ought to fly them in these times.

For the rest, the Commodore congratulated the Club on its past successful season and said the prospects for the coming one were even better. As the result of a campaign to make up the list which had been lost, they now registered forty more members than last year.

The opening cruise, he said, would be on June 10 and he hoped there would be a full attendance. The report and accounts were accepted and the officers re-elected, with the addition of Mr. R. de Jonge to the committee, the list being: Commodore, E. T. Byrne; Vice-Commodore, T. Mellows; Rear-Commodore, J. Neill; Hon. Treasurer and Secretary, A. J. Stewart; Committee, C. E. Hall, P. B. Walker, A. L. Echebynden and R. de Jonge.

'A' Company Shoot

'A' Company, British, S.V.C., fired its postponed Monthly Cup competition yesterday between 8 and 8 a.m. Unfavorable firing conditions, due to misty weather, held down the scores. The conditions for the meet were a

sighter and ten scoring shots at 600 yards, Blaisy targets.

There was a slight haze when the firing opened, which quickly developed into a thick mist, causing a break in the shooting, the targets being nearly invisible for about twenty minutes, and the light did not become good during the remainder of the shoot. The leading scores in each class were as follows:—

'A' Class
less %
Pte. W. G. Smith... 41 4.25 39.26
Sergeant N. Matheson... 39 7.35 27
Pte. J. E. Cameron... 39 8.5 35.69
E. O. Wilson... 35 7.32 25
Lieut. W. J. Monk... 36 11.25 31.95
Pte. Smith wins second leg on cup and spoon for highest score; future handicap 7%.

'B' Class
Sgt. C. W. Marshall... 41 nett 41.00
less %
C-Sgt. G. H. A. Snow... 40 4.25 28.30
Pte. G. Dulick... 40 7.37 20
Corpl. F. E. Hodges... 36 4.25 34.47
E. A. G. May... 34 4.25 32.56
Sergeant Marshall wins first leg on cup and spoon for highest score; future handicap 4.25%.

'C' Class
Pte. P. D. Sullivan... 35 nett 35.00
L. Garner... 28 28.00
E. L. Allen... 28 28.00
less %
R. A. Russell... 29 4.25 27.77
J. E. Wilson... 27 nett 27.00
Pte. Sullivan wins first leg on cup and spoon for highest score; future handicap 4.25%.

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News Briefs

Mr. M. F. Perkins, American vice-consul and assessor at the International Mixed Court, who has been touring with Mrs. Perkins in Japan, has returned to Shanghai.

Work on the new tram line between Carter and Markham Roads was started yesterday. Upon its completion passengers will be able to travel between the S. N. R. Station and Markham Road on cars numbered 15.

The office of the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs on Bubbling Well Road has written to the landlords of the premises, the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company, to repair the skylights over the reception hall recently damaged by the hailstorm.

The Union Church Sunday school will be closed until the commencement of the Autumn session, beginning tomorrow. The annual picnic will take place on Saturday, May 26.

The British units of the S. V. C. and the Sikh Branch of the S. M. P. will give a military tournament on the Polo Ground, Race Course, at 4 p.m. on Thursday, May 24, Empire Day. Tickets will be: Adults, \$1, children, 50 cents; obtainable from members of the S. V. C. the officers of the S. M. P., the principal stores, at the gate, and from the committee of the Patriotic League of Britons Overseas, under whose auspices the tournament is taking place. Tea and light refreshments will be served. All profits will go in aid of the Royal Flying Corps Hospital.

Major Isaac Newell, who recently applied for transfer to war duties, has been notified that he will be stationed at San Francisco and he and Mrs. Newell have left Peking for the United States.

The meteorological reports from Guam, in the Marianas Islands, are henceforth to be received daily in Shanghai, thanks to arrangement between the observatories of Manila and Zikawei and the generous support of the American government. The reports are necessary to supply the deficiency of the Yap meteorological information and will prove most useful, especially in the typhoon season.

The Isis theater management, owing to misunderstanding arising from the statement by a morning newspaper that the theater had not opened Thursday night for lack of a permit, announces that the theater did open on that night and that it has its permit. A large audience, largely of foreigners, was on hand for the opening and expressed

admiration for the artistic and comfortable arrangement of the new playhouse and for the pictures with which the inauguration was made.

On the charge that he had failed to register, though claiming to be a British subject, Mr. F. Glasman was brought before Mr. G. W. King, Magistrate, in the British Police court, yesterday by the consular registration official, Mr. C. E. Whitmore. Mr. Whitmore said he had been informed that a Mr. Glasman had applied for a position, but that no registration could be found on the records. The man later applied for registration but had no proofs, except his statement that he had taken out papers in Hongkong six or seven years ago, pending advice from Hongkong. Mr. Whitmore asked to withdraw the charge. Mr. King endorsed the consular authorities' move in bringing the matter up and after impressing on the defendant that he must not go about claiming citizenship, unless registered discharged him.

The seating plan for the Paul Dufault concert at the Olympic Theater tonight will be opened at the theater itself after Moutrie's closes, at 1 p.m.

The new steel lightship for Newchwang was sent out yesterday in tow of the Customs Cruiser Pingching. The new ship is equipped with powerful flashlights, an automatic rapid explosive acetylene fog gun, and all of the latest apparatus used on the most up-to-date craft of its kind. The old lightship is furnished only with revolving oil lamps.

Clarke's Cirque announces a farewell performance on North Szechuen Road under the auspices of the Overseas Club at 9.15 Monday night. Half of the receipts will be turned over to the club fund in aid of the Royal Flying Corps Hospital. Late trains will leave for all parts of the Settlement after the performance. The matinee performance begins at 5.30 p.m. There will be popular prices. Bookings are at Robinson Piano Co.

N. K. K. PAYS DIVIDEND

Tokio, May 18.—The general meeting of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha was held in Tokyo today and it was decided to pay a dividend at the rate of 12 per cent per annum.

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Accompanying the great photo-play, an episode of the "WHO'S GUILTY?" series will be shown, entitled

"THE WEAKER STRAIN" in 2 parts, featuring

ANNA NILSSON and TOM MOORE

Other subjects on the same programme:

A Paramount Travel Picture of the Australian Home and Savage Life.

The Pathe British Gazette

Col. Heeza Liar: War Correspondent
Bray Cartoon Comedy.

No-one can afford to miss this splendid programme that we offer.

An unusually well-selected assortment of subjects, in

addition to the excellence of the headline attraction.

A real treat for amusement lovers.

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WEATHER
In the North, rather fresh westerly
breezes. In our regions, rather
fine weather with variable breezes.
In the South, the weather is rather
warm and a rather fresh N. to
N.-E. breeze.

BIRTH
BORN—May 18, 1917, at the Victoria
Nursing Home, to Mr. and Mrs.
Jon. Richwald a daughter.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE
SHANGHAI, MAY 19, 1917

Mr. Tong Shao-yi's Views
Mr. Tong Shao-yi, former Premier
of China, an astute, foreign-
educated politician, talked most
entertainingly of the Peking situation
in the interview published in
yesterday's China Press. While still
opposed to the declaration of war,
he says that "if the question is
openly laid before Parliament and
left to it to decide legitimately and
without pressure I shall submit to
the decision of the majority, just as
the minority in America opposed to
the war has submitted."

That expression looks sound at
first glance, reasonable, logical and
restrained. But it does not quite
fit with what has happened in
Peking. First of all the minority
in America which he refers to was
composed of a few pacifists. The
two great parties, the Democrats
and the Republicans, buried their
differences and voted unitedly for
war. This is what foreign ob-
servers have been hoping would
happen in Peking. But it hasn't
happened. The two leading fac-
tions in Parliament are refusing to
bury their differences. The opposi-
tion is refusing to attend Parlia-
ment and is thus preventing a
quorum and delaying action. Its
principal object is to drive Premier
Tuan out of office before voting for
war.

Mr. Tong also says this: "There
is only one thing for the Premier to
do now. If he wants to reform his
cabinet he should make plain his
foreign policy, select ministers who
are in agreement with him and sub-
mit that cabinet to parliament.
Then he can stand or fall by
the action of parliament. If it
votes confidence in his cabinet and
his policy, then he can go ahead.
If not, they can choose another man
to carry out another policy. That
is the only proper way in a con-
stitutional government."

This also looks fair enough until
one starts analyzing it in connection
with the actual situation. Will Mr.
Tong be kind enough to suggest the
personnel of a new Cabinet that
would be likely to receive the
approval of the present Parliament
either under Premier Tuan or any
other premier? Mr. Tong himself
affords a good example of the
difficulties under which the Govern-
ment is laboring. He steadfastly
refuses to put his shoulder to the
wheel in any capacity.

Mr. Tong says in conclusion:
"Those who want to declare war
say that China will thereby get a
voice in the peace conference. But
instead of China getting into the
peace conference, I think the other
Powers will hold a conference on
China, whether we go into the war
or not."

Mr. Tong is perfectly right in
saying that the Powers "will hold a
conference on China whether we
go into the war or not." But his
thought on the subject is not com-
plete. What Powers are going to
hold the conference? Whose deci-
sions are going to count at the con-
ference? In answer we say that
the decisions will be made by Great
Britain, France, Russia, Japan,
Italy and America. Now, following
the lead of America, China started
off a couple of months ago to join
up with this combination. The

first two steps were taken with
light good will. Parliament voted
or the severance of diplomatic rela-
tions. There was a rousing big
majority in favor of that action.
All parties voted for the step. And
all friends of China rejoiced. China
at last was on the right course.
The outlook for the future could
not have been better.

Then something happened. Pre-
mier Tuan was in too much of a
hurry. He made mistakes. His
enemies in Parliament took ad-
vantage of them. A party split was
engineered. And the chance for
united action went glimmering. A
golden opportunity was lost. It
may not recur; certainly the situa-
tion at Peking does not encourage
one to hope. It would seem indeed
that anything but the right thing
may happen.

It may be said, of course, and
with some show of reason that all
this concerns us not; that it is a
matter purely for the Chinese.
They are at liberty to go into the
war or stay out of it or engage in
another costly and futile revolution
over the question of whether they
are to go in or stay out. But, we
argue, this is an American news-
paper, established in China, main-
taining friendly business and social
relationships with the Chinese, and
representative so far as in us lies,
of the great and friendly people of
the sister republic on the other side
of the Pacific. This being so, it
seems to us that we are laid under
an obligation to offer friendly ad-
vice and warning when occasion for
it arises. China can take our ad-
vice or she can reject it, but being
here under the circumstances we
have enumerated it is our duty to
offer it.

It is our firm belief that China
ought to enter this war, not only
because she is morally bound to do
so, not only because she would be
of assistance to the Allies, but still
more for the purpose of strengthen-
ing and guaranteeing her own
future. It is our belief that if
China in this crisis fails to dis-
charge her clear duty both to
humanity and to herself, the Powers
referred to by Mr. Tong as likely
to hold a conference on her after
the war, more probably will hold an
inquest.

We take pride and pleasure on
frequent occasion, since China likes
to think she is fashioning her new
Republic on that of the United
States, in directing China's atten-
tion to the way things are done in
that country. We do so once more.
There were a dozen domestic rea-
sons why the United States should
remain out of this war; there is
none why China should remain out.
But when the reasons for America's
entrance in the war were seen to
outweigh those against such action,
all party division vanished as if by
magic and the country, dropping all
domestic dispute and strife, united-
ly and wholeheartedly went to war.

Such a course commands respect
and admiration from the world-
from friends as well as enemies.
But if America, after going two-
thirds of the way towards war, had
suddenly halted in order to engage
in a purely domestic quarrel; if the
two great parties had split; if the
Republicans had said "We won't
have war because Wilson is Presi-
dent, but give us Roosevelt for
President, or Hughes for President
and we will vote with you,"—if all
principle had been abandoned in a
reckless and unpatriotic fight for
party power, what friend could
have borne with the spectacle? What
enemy but would have sneered and
ridiculed?

Is there no lesson in this for
China, Mr. Tong?

Correspondence
Spitting in the Trams
Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir:—I have seen many tram-
car passengers, especially in the
second class, carelessly and repeat-
edly violating the anti-spitting regu-
lation. I hope the tram-car com-
pany will adopt more stringent mea-
sures. Although the company already exhibits
a sign in Chinese the four words
are hung too high and also written
too small. The better way is to
expose a sign printed on white
paper and pasted on a board, the
characters being about six inches
square. This sign might be hung on
the platform. The company should
also instruct the conductors to pro-
hibit the passengers from spitting.
Now that the warm weather is at hand
this is particularly important. Thank-
ing you, &c.

World's Chinese Students' Federation,
Evening School,
By Ling Pung Shee.
Shanghai, May 17, 1917.

How About the Rights of
Small Clubs?
Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir:—I wish to publicly protest
against the action of the Trustees of
the Public Recreation Ground in
allowing the Lawn Bowls Club to
further extend their grounds and to
enclose them permanently.

This extension robs the public of a
lot of most useful ground, and com-
pletely, I should say, spoils the cricket
field of that of the Police.

It now becomes ground which can
be made no use of during the off
season of the Lawn Bowls Club, and
this alone is most unfair. Yours
faithfully,

L. MIDWOOD.
Shanghai, May 18, 1917.

CHIN-CHIN

The start's easy enough. It's
keeping it up that's the rub.

"MY LADY" AGAIN
Back to the farm, my hearty lads,
That's where the ladies are!
Back to the farm, says Domino—
Trying to end the war.

—H. K. S.
My lady's working like the deuce,
I hear somebody say.
But yet she seems to find a use
For all of hubby's pay.

—J. L. B.
And as to this, it isn't the message
but the rhythm that commends it:
My lady fair, my lady fair,
I worship all as stars.
But recently at a local hotel
I saw a couple of 'em smoking big
black cigars—and Manilla too.

A Sub-editor's Thanks
The band concerts are no longer
"this afternoon at 5.30 p.m." The
change began yesterday, a delicate
tribute to Chin-Chin. Thanks, there-
fore, to the bandmaster. Thanks,
too, to the North China Daily News,
which also has changed its p.m. time.

How to Get Rid of Mosquitoes
Procure a four horsepower motor
and have it installed in your cook-
house and run shafting in every
room, connected with the motor
aforementioned by belting. On the shaft-
ing place fly-wheels and smear the
wheels with maple syrup. Then set
the motor going. The mosquitoes,
attracted by the maple syrup on the
wheels, will alight on them. The
wheel, revolving rapidly, will whirl
them off. Have a coolie under each
wheel armed with a bamboo and let
him smite them as they fall before
they have recovered from their
dizziness. (Ningpo coolies are most
efficient). Give it a trial.

—E. A. DEARN
Very good, no doubt, but too com-
plicated. This is far more efficient:
Put screens on all the windows and
doors, get the mosquitoes in, then
burn the house down. What could
be more efficient than that?

And considering it was that way
China discovered roast pig, perhaps
some other delicacy might be dis-
covered.

And speaking of delicacies:
Webster's Unabridged Menu.
(Astor House edition, tiffin, May 18.)
Roast leg of Veal and Stuffing.
Mutton Chop and Chips Potatoes.
Cold Slow
Bacon Manger of Fruit.

And still further on that subject,
how it has made the stars of Old
Glory to swim and the stripes to drip
tears of red at that which they call
lemon pie at still another hotel not
so many miles from Nanking Road
and the Bund.

Insurance in China
One of our best known life insur-
ance agents reclined in his office easy
chair, not doing any business and not
wanting much at the moment—the
cigar was too good, the tiffin had
been and he had tons of money any-
way. Then there came along the
street: "He, ha, hi-yah, he-yah, ha,
ha" and so on, meaning that some-
one was carrying something, not
necessarily heavy.

The business stopped right under
his window and then, to his horror,
recommended again—on his stairs.
It couldn't possibly be for him, for
no policy payment necessitated that
commotion. But up the stairs they
slumped, and to his door.

The door opened, and a dozen
coolies ay-yahed up to his desk and
dumped a coffin under his as onished
nose. To the ten questions which he
asked at once, a suave young man
replied: "Wanchee money."

"What thing money?" says he.
"Have makee die. Wanchee
money." And a policy was pro-
duced.

"Can do," says he, "what for
coffin?"
"Master must wanchee look-see
father have makee die."

And the coffin was uncovered.

There is also an insurance doctor
who in examining a prospective
policy-holder asked: "Do you suffer
with indigestion?"

"No savee what thing indigestion,"
was the answer, "but inside stomach
sometimes makee very angry."

B. M. drops in to remark that his
feelings are hurt.

From an Unseen hotel—R. K. writ-
ing—comes this:
A lady at the adjoining table:
"Boy, where is the toast I ordered?"
"Madame, the toast is toasting."

Remember, the address is
THE JOSS MAN.

Is Democracy Doomed?

A Nietzschean Prophecy

By William Archer
in the "Daily News and Leader"

Dr. Oscar Leavy, ex-high priest of
Nietzscheanism, "in partibus in-
fideliarum," has returned to the more
congenial atmosphere of Berlin, and
has there gratified an American
journalist with an interview. His
message to America is that "de-
mocracy is doomed" and that "the
future belongs to Nietzsche." This
seems a very gratuitous plunge into
prophecy. If he had said "the pre-
sent belongs to Nietzsche," he would
have been on perfectly safe ground,
for Germany is living up to the
master's teachings with wholehearted
devotion. There is not a step in
her career of crime that cannot be
justified by a text from the
Zarathustrian gospel. Never has
prophet met with such honor in his
own country—not lip-service but
faith translated into works. He is
having a splendid innings, but we
trust that his wicket will go down
one long, under the fast and furious
bowling of Haig and Nivelle,
Cadorna and Brusiloff. In that case
the future will belong, not to
Nietzsche, but to sanity.

As for democracy, Dr. Leavy ex-
plains that it has had its chance for
over a hundred years now, and has
"made a mess of it."

The democratic play is over. It
was the greatest theatrical swindle
ever produced by any manager.
On the bill-board, outside the
theater, was announced a play
entitled, "Fraternity, Brotherhood,
Peacefulness, and Mutual Under-
standing," and when you had paid
your money, gone in and sat down
to see the play, you saw the blood-
thirstiest melodrama ever acted,
and, worst of all it was not even
melodrama, but a dreadful reality.

As if it were democracy that had
made the wars of the past hundred
years! No doubt it has proved it-
self powerless to prevent them; but
that simply means that its enemies
are as yet too strong for it. As well
announce that medical science is
"doomed" because it has not yet
found a cure for cancer. The twin
bacilli of autocracy and oligarchy
take a great deal of extirpating.

The persistence of war, far from
proving democracy played out,
proves that it has not yet come to
years of discretion, or realized its
power. If we go to the root of
things, we see that in reality there
is and can be no other power than
that of the people. The Tsar and
the Kaiser rule by the permission
of the Russian and German people,
quite as truly as President Wilson
rules by the election of the American
people. The President, after all, was
elected only by a narrow majority;
whereas it is probable that the vast
mass of the Russian people was con-
tent to leave its destinies in the
hands of the House of Romanoff,
just as the mass of the German
people are even now, it would seem,
unconsciously submissive to the
House of Hohenzollern. It would be
inaccurate to say that these dynas-
ties rule by the will of the people,
for the superstition on which autocracy
rests really implies a paralysis of
the will. But passive acquiescence
is a political act, no less than de-
liberate choice. The power is there,
even though it be not consciously
and positively exerted. And, what
is more, it always will be there—it
is, in the nature of things, indestruc-
tible, even though ignorance and
superstition may temporarily inhibit
the will that ought to guide it.

"But despotism," it may be said,

financial interests with the afore-
mentioned Austrian house."

As the industry in question is
situated in the war zone (Rhims)
the case was tried before a military
tribunal. Indictment No. 1 was
quashed, it having been satisfactorily
established that the transaction in
Buenos Aires was undertaken in
ignorance of the ultimate destina-
tion of the goods. The accused was
found guilty (with extenuating cir-
cumstances) on the other two counts
and sentenced to five years' imprison-
ment, ten years' deprivation of civil
rights, with an accompanying fine of
20,000 francs, the maximum penalty
under the existing laws prohibiting
trading with the enemy. On appeal,
the case came before the military
courts at Orleans. Evidence was
tendered as to the heroic conduct of
the accused during the terrible days
of the bombardment at Rhims,
while testimony was also supplied
confirming his undoubted patriotism
—all from responsible sources. The
omission to declare the Austrian con-
nection was likewise found to be
due to the negligence of an employee,
and, as a result, the penalties were
remitted in full, with the exception
of the fine of 20,000 francs.

One French Wine Maker's Troubles
A very remarkable case arising out
of the war, in which the question of
enemy interests in a well-known
French firm formed the subject of
inquiry, has just been decided on
appeal. The business of Heideck
& Co., champagne producers, found-
ed in 1785, was carried on prior to
the outbreak of hostilities by two
Frenchmen, an Englishman, and
(since 1910 only) a German. One
of the two first named was mobilised
on the declaration of war, the son
of the British partner fell fighting
in France shortly after, while the
interests of the German in the firm
were at once placed under sequestration.
The remaining partner carried on the
business in the meantime and was
subsequently denounced for having
indirectly traded with the enemy.
The basis of the indictment was as
follows:

"That by the intermediary of an
Italian firm, the accused shipped to
Buenos Aires a consignment of
champagne for account of a German
house in the Argentine Republic."

"Attempting to arrange for supply-
ing a dependent firm in Vienna with
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"Failing to notify, within the pre-
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As the industry in question is
situated in the war zone (Rhims)
the case was tried before a military
tribunal. Indictment No. 1 was
quashed, it having been satisfactorily
established that the transaction in
Buenos Aires was undertaken in
ignorance of the ultimate destina-
tion of the goods. The accused was
found guilty (with extenuating cir-
cumstances) on the other two counts
and sentenced to five years' imprison-
ment, ten years' deprivation of civil
rights, with an accompanying fine of
20,000 francs, the maximum penalty
under the existing laws prohibiting
trading with the enemy. On appeal,
the case came before the military
courts at Orleans. Evidence was
tendered as to the heroic conduct of
the accused during the terrible days
of the bombardment at Rhims,
while testimony was also supplied
confirming his undoubted patriotism
—all from responsible sources. The
omission to declare the Austrian con-
nection was likewise found to be
due to the negligence of an employee,
and, as a result, the penalties were
remitted in full, with the exception
of the fine of 20,000 francs.

One French Wine Maker's Troubles
A very remarkable case arising out
of the war, in which the question of
enemy interests in a well-known
French firm formed the subject of
inquiry, has just been decided on
appeal. The business of Heideck
& Co., champagne producers, found-
ed in 1785, was carried on prior to
the outbreak of hostilities by two
Frenchmen, an Englishman, and
(since 1910 only) a German. One
of the two first named was mobilised
on the declaration of war, the son
of the British partner fell fighting
in France shortly after, while the
interests of the German in the firm
were at once placed under sequestration.
The remaining partner carried on the
business in the meantime and was
subsequently denounced for having
indirectly traded with the enemy.
The basis of the indictment was as
follows:

"That by the intermediary of an
Italian firm, the accused shipped to
Buenos Aires a consignment of
champagne for account of a German
house in the Argentine Republic."

"Attempting to arrange for supply-
ing a dependent firm in Vienna with
champagne, and

"Failing to notify, within the pre-
scribed period, the community of

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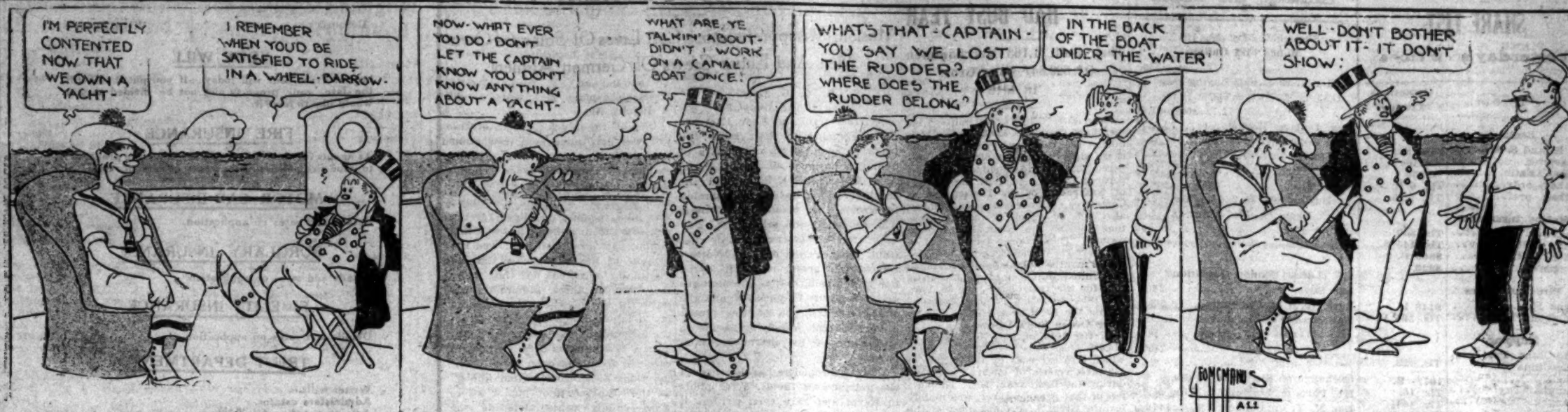
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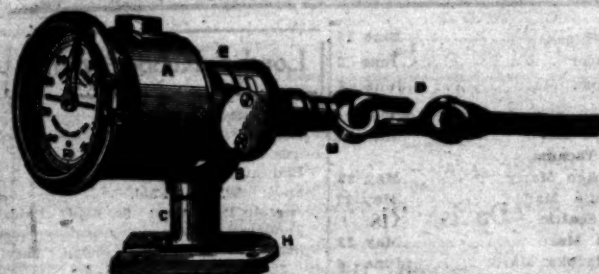
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Love, Home and Table Topics
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Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

All Living Things Start From Living Matter

By Garrett P. Servis

"Will you please explain how the transition from the inorganic to the organic took place (of course I mean from the present-day scientist's view)?—J. F. W."

Your question would be more plainly but thus: How did living things originate? That is a question to which, at present, only theoretical, or speculative, answers can be given. All the efforts of science thus far have failed to penetrate behind the fact that living matter always, as far as we can see, arises from antecedent living matter. Life comes from life and from no other known source. Man can destroy life, but he cannot create it. He can control the process of life reproduction, as in Jacques Loeb's experiments, but he cannot endow unliving or inorganic matter with original life.

There is on the earth a substance which possesses the property of life and which constitutes the basis of every living organism, whether plant or animal and this substance, "grayish, viscid, slimy, semi-transparent and semi-fluid," and always essentially the same, whether found in the human body, or the body of an oyster, or the petal of a flower, or the trunk of a tree, may, without

any exaggeration or sensationalism, be called the most mysterious thing in the world. It is the one and only "primal living substance." Its name is protoplasm, which means "first-formed substance." It is a compound of carbon, oxygen, hydrogen and nitrogen. Chemists have imitated it, in appearance, but they cannot make their "model" of protoplasm live. Moreover, protoplasm contains substances, such as proteins, built up out of the same elements, but so complex in structure that they cannot be imitated.

In short protoplasm appears to be the only thing on the earth in which the property or quality of life originally exists, and nothing that does not contain, or is not made up of, protoplasm possesses life. Protoplasm itself is mortal, i. e., can be killed or destroyed; but when life is handed on from one generation to another it is by means of protoplasm that the transfer is made. The amount of protoplasm, or life, can be increased through subdivision, but absolutely new protoplasm cannot be created by any method known to man.

With these facts in mind, our question now becomes: How did the earth get its original supply of protoplasm? Did it arise by spontaneous

generation out of non-living matter? An indication of the extreme difficulty of finding an answer is seen in the attempt of no less distinguished scientists than Lord Kelvin and H. von Helmholtz to account for the origin of life on our globe by supposing its germs to have been brought from somewhere out in space by a meteor! It seems astonishing not only that such a theory was ever proposed but that many other leaders in science should have adopted, or at least have given provisional approval to this method of avoiding the issue, or dodging the question.

For, what is gained by supposing that a meteor brought the first protoplasm to the earth enclosed in a fragment of some "exploded" planet? Does that bring us any closer to the solution of the problem of the real origin of the protoplasm? How did it spring up on the other planets? Mysteries are not made any clearer by pushing them away into space. It is right here on the earth that the solution will be found, if it is ever found.

A favorite supposition, often offered, is that there was a certain time in the history of the earth when the conditions were such that chemical combination of a kind now no longer possible in a natural environment could spontaneously occur, resulting in the formation of living protoplasmic matter out of inorganic substances. There is a general agreement that the first life sprang up in the water, and still today the presence of moisture is essential to the maintenance of vitality, while seawater plays an astonishing part in some curious biological experiments.

The theory of E. Pflüger is interesting. He begins by pointing out the many analogies between the protoplasm in living protoplasm and the compounds of cyanogen, and then

suggests that cyanogen may have been the original source of protoplasm, because cyanogen compounds arise only at the temperature of incandescence, and when the surface of the earth was still in an incandescent state compounds of cyanogen with hydrocarbons may have been formed which were transformed into living protoplasm by uniting with oxygen and water. Of course, this is purely theoretical, and has been treated with a certain degree of respect by scientific critics. It suggests, however, a rather salamanderish origin for the first life of the globe!

But while some experimenters

cling to the hope that they may yet discover the secret of protoplasm, and learn how to start life without beginning with already existing life, the old theory of spontaneous generation that lasted from the time of Aristotle to that of Louis Pasteur has been abandoned. Nobody any longer thinks that flies can be bred out of dust unless eggs are laid. The modern theory of abiogenesis, which really means the same thing as spontaneous generation, is not intended to apply to existing conditions, but to a long-past period when nature knew tricks in chemistry which she seems now to have forgotten or cast aside. The best of these was the protoplasmic trick.

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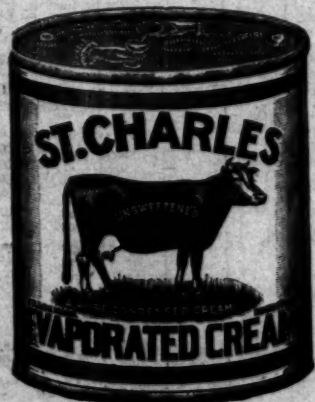
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Reserve Fund £1,000,000
Savings Liability of Shareholders £1,000,000

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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

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Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May 21	..	New York via Panama	Tatsumi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May 25	..	San Francisco	Tatsumi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May 28	..	Tacoma & Seattle via Wash.	Tatsumi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June 1	..	Victoria B.C. & Seattle	Tatsumi maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May 14	..	San Francisco	Nippon maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May 26	..	San Francisco	Nippon maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May 26	..	Victoria B.C. & Seattle	Nippon maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

May 19	9.00	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamato maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May 22	..	Kobe and Yokohama	Yamato maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May 24	11.30	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamato maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May 27	..	Kobe and Yokohama	Yamato maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May 29	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamato maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
May 31	..	Kobe and Yokohama	Yamato maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

June 3	8.30	Liverpool etc.	Katori maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
June 19	..	Liverpool etc.	Katori maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

May 19	1.30	Ningpo	Kiangtse	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May 19	..	A.M. Foochow	Haean	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May 21	..	A.M. Amoy & Swatow	Haean	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May 21	..	10.00 Amoy & Swatow	Haean	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May 21	..	10.00 Amoy & Swatow	Haean	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May 21	..	10.00 Amoy & Swatow	Haean	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May 21	..	10.00 Amoy & Swatow	Haean	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May 21	..	10.00 Amoy & Swatow	Haean	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May 21	..	10.00 Amoy & Swatow	Haean	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
May 21	..	10.00 Amoy & Swatow	Haean	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

May 19	11.00	D.L. Amoy	Wuhu	Br.	B. & S.
May 19	..	10.00 Amoy & Swatow	Wuhu	Br.	B. & S.
May 21	..	10.00 Amoy & Swatow	Wuhu	Br.	B. & S.
May 21	..	10.00 Amoy & Swatow	Wuhu	Br.	B. & S.
May 21	..	10.00 Amoy & Swatow	Wuhu	Br.	B. & S.
May 21	..	10.00 Amoy & Swatow	Wuhu	Br.	B. & S.
May 21	..	10.00 Amoy & Swatow	Wuhu	Br.	B. & S.
May 21	..	10.00 Amoy & Swatow	Wuhu	Br.	B. & S.
May 21	..	10.00 Amoy & Swatow	Wuhu	Br.	B. & S.
May 21	..	10.00 Amoy & Swatow	Wuhu	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

May 19	..	M.N. Hankow str.	Neankin	Br.	B. & S.
May 19	..	M.N. do	Neankin	Br.	B. & S.
May 19	..	M.N. do	Neankin	Br.	B. & S.
May 19	..	M.N. do	Neankin	Br.	B. & S.
May 19	..	M.N. do	Neankin	Br.	B. & S.
May 19	..	M.N. do	Neankin	Br.	B. & S.
May 19	..	M.N. do	Neankin	Br.	B. & S.
May 19	..	M.N. do	Neankin	Br.	B. & S.
May 19	..	M.N. do	Neankin	Br.	B. & S.
May 19	..	M.N. do	Neankin	Br.	B. & S.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
May 18	Ningpo	Hsin Ninghao	2868	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
May 18	Swatow	Hsin Ninghao	2868	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
May 18	Swatow	Hsin Ninghao	2868	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
May 18	Swatow	Hsin Ninghao	2868	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
May 18	Swatow	Hsin Ninghao	2868	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
May 18	Swatow	Hsin Ninghao	2868	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
May 18	Swatow	Hsin Ninghao	2868	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
May 18	Swatow	Hsin Ninghao	2868	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
May 18	Swatow	Hsin Ninghao	2868	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
May 18	Swatow	Hsin Ninghao	2868	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
May 18	Wenhaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shuntien	1063	Br.	B. & S.
May 18	Hankow etc.	Luoyi	1785	Br.	B. & S.
May 18	Hankow etc.	Suiwo	1981	Br.	J. M. & Co.
May 18	Ningpo	Hsin Ninghao	2868	Br.	B. & S.
May 18	Ningpo	Hsin Ninghao	2868	Br.	B. & S.

For Northern Ports

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Tungchow, Capt. Bennett, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, May 20, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Wenchow, Capt. A. McDowell, will leave on Sunday, May 20, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NEWCHOWANG.—The str. Toonau, Capt. C. Taylor, will leave on Sunday morning, May 21, for Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

CHINWANGTAO DIRECT.—The Kaian Mining Administration chartered str. Burumbet, May 21, for Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkoo Road. Tel. No. 319.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO and TIEN-TSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Shengking, Capt. McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, May 22, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIEN-TSIN and DAIEN via TIENTSIN.—The str. Keelung Maru, Capt. T. Kamiashi, will be despatched from the Co.'s Pootung wharf on Friday, May 25, at 3 p.m. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at 2 p.m. on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

For Foreign Ports

TACOMA and SEATTLE, calling at VICTORIA, B.C., via NAGASAKI, MOJI, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU and YOKOHAMA.—The str. Manila Maru, Capt. N. Kobayashi, will be despatched from on Monday, May 28, at 11 a.m. Through Bills of Lading are granted for American Ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co. at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular invoices must accompany overland shipments. The tender will leave the Customs jetty for conveyance of passengers and mails to the steamer, at 11 a.m. on the same day. For Freight or Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Ngankin, Capt. Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, May 19, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s str. Pootung Maru, Capt. S. Takano, will be despatched from N.Y.K. wharf on Saturday, May 19, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage, apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s str. Tachi Maru, Capt. E. Matsumoto, will be despatched from Pootung N.Y.K. wharf on Sunday, May 20, at about 12 o'clock midnight. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road Jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage, apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s str. Kutwo, 2,664 tons, Captain Gibb, will leave on Monday, May 21, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s str. Tuckwo, 2,770 tons, Capt. Philip, will leave on Tuesday, May 22, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Tungting, Capt. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, May 22, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Wuchang, Capt. Pickard, will leave on Wednesday, May 23, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Tungting, Capt. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, May 24, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Tungting, Capt. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, May 24, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Tungting, Capt. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, May 24, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Tungting, Capt. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, May 24, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The str. Kiangtse, Capt. J. Glen, will leave on Saturday afternoon, May 19, for Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

POOCHOW.—The str. Haean, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Sunday morning, May 20, for Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Anhui, Capt. Eddy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Sunday, May 20, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW and AMOY.—The str. Hsin Ninghao, Capt. E. Hansen, will leave on Sunday morning, May 20, for Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Hsin Ninghao, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on Monday, May 21, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Sunning, Capt. W. L. Jones, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, May 22, at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOI, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Shantung, Capt. Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, May 22, at 11 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Yinchow, Capt. J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Sunday, May 27, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD. YANGTSE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS. FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KICKIANG and HANKOW.—S.S. Loony, Ngankin, Poyang, Tungting and Wuchang. Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtse and Hunan Lake.

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For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengting, Shantung and Shengking. Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hsin Ninghao. Sailing from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m. The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, Fochow Road.

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"MARU" (tons) Capt.

For Foochow, Keelung and Takao. arr. leave.

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H. YAMAUCHI, OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

Manager, Union Building, 4 The Bund. Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI. Tel. Nos. 4047, 4234.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
PAOB	Apr. 16	Cruise	Monocacy	Am g-b.	100	2	43	McFeters
PAOB	Apr. 29	Cruise	Falos	Am g-b.	193	2	43	Delano
RNB	Apr. 13	Cruise	Qiros	Am g-b.	350	4	55	Lewis
TP	Apr. 14	Cruise	Samar	Am g-b.	213	4	33	Brown
BNB	Apr. 14	Cruise	Villalobos	Am g-b.	370	4	55	Partello

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decedee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway

SHORTEST ROUTE TO ST. PAUL—CHICAGO—TORONTO. MONTREAL and NEW YORK.

EMPRESS OF RUSSIA and EMPRESS OF ASIA

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REDUCED FIRST CLASS FARES

For further information, sailings, etc., please apply to G. M. JACKSON L. E. N. RYAN, General Agent Passenger Dept. Agent, Corner of Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads, Tel. 181 and 182 Shanghai.

T. K. K. TOYO KISEN KAISHA. (ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

THE CHINA PRESS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 16, 1917 To San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

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Proposed Sailings for San Francisco.

"TENYO MARU"	22,000 Tons.	May 26	1917
"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 "	June 14	"
"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 "	" 22	"
"PERIA MARU"	9,000 "	July 4	"
"KOREA MARU"	20,000 "	July 14	1917

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

REDUCED FIRST CLASS RATES by the steamers Nippon Maru and Peria Maru offering superior accommodation, first-class cuisine, and service.

Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd.

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(AMERICAN REGISTRY)

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VIA NAGASAKI KOBE YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU JUNE 26, SEPT. 8, NOV. 19.

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FOR HONGKONG

JUNE 12, AUG. 26, NOV. 6.

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Replies must be called for

PATRIOTIC LEAGUE OF BRITONS OVERSEAS

Empire Day, Thursday, 24th May, 1917

MILITARY TOURNAMENT in Aid of the Royal Flying Corps Hospital

BY kind permission of the Officers concerned, the British Units of the S. V. C. and the Sikh Branch of the S. M. P. will give a Military Tournament on the Polo Ground, Recreation Ground, at 4 p.m.

Admission by ticket, Adults \$1.00, Children 50 cents, to be obtained from Members of the S. V. C., the Officers of the S. M. P., the Committee of the Patriotic League and principle Stores or at the gate.

Tea & Light Refreshments will be obtainable on the ground.

K. D. STEWART,
Hon. Secretary.
13864

Union Church Sunday School

THE Sunday School will be closed until the commencement of the Autumn Session, including Sunday, the 20th inst. The Annual Picnic will take place on Saturday, the 26th inst., as arranged.

G. F. FORSHAW,
Hon. Secretary.
13872

THE EDEN DISPENSARY (Next to Shanghai Horse Bazaar)

SKIN & GENITO-URINARY DEPT.

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Consultation by Appointment only
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For particulars apply to
S. C. YEE, Secretary.

NOTICE

I have severed connections with the Chinese Produce Company, as well as with the China Export and Import Co., as from the 10th of May.

MORRIS ROTHSCHILD.
13859.

NOTICE

I have this day taken into partnership with me Mr. Robert Thomas Bryan, Jr., A. B., L. L. B., University of North Carolina. On and after June 1, 1917, the firm name will be Allan & Bryan, Attorneys and Counsellors-at-Law, 6 Jinkee Road.

A. S. ALLAN.
13863

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CHEMICAL WORKS,
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½ gall. tin \$0.95
1 gall. tin \$1.60
40 gallons to the barrel.

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MUSICAL
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Usual Prices.

Matinee Saturday,
26th May:

Children half-price.

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"American" fresh fruit
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PRICES VERY MODERATE
PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN
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Orders from outposts and the
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under the auspices of the Overseas Club

MONDAY NIGHT AT 9.15 P.M.

Half the takings will be handed to the Overseas Club Fund
in aid of Royal Flying Corps Hospital

POPULAR PRICES

Late cars to all parts of the Settlement

MATINEE TODAY AT 5.30

Booking at Robinson Piano Co.

Amusement Advertising
will be found on
Page 9

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UP **3809**

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PER HOUR **\$4.00** PER HOUR

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The Karan Rubber Estate Company, Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that the
Seventh Annual General Meeting
of Shareholders will be held at the
Offices of the General Managers of
the Company, No. 2 Kiukiang Road,
on Wednesday, the 6th June, 1917,
at 4 p.m., when the Report and
Accounts for the year ended 31st
March, 1917, will be presented.

The Transfer Books of the Com-
pany will be closed from the 28th
May to the 6th June, 1917, both
days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
A. R. Burkill & Sons,
General Managers.

13858

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200	3.00 "

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English and Chinese of agreements,
petitions, letters, legal documents,
advertisements, and commercial
documents, etc. Please apply to
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POPE motor-cycle, 11 horse-power,
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PRESS. 13869 M 22

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